

The Daily Gazette

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ROBT. BOWEN & WILCOX.

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For each square, 10 cents per line.

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WE WILL

MANUFACTURE

HAT OR CAP

CHEAPER

IN THE WEST.

Just Received,

the largest stock yet brought to

this market,

consisting in part of

SILK, FUR, FELT, WOOL, STRAW, PANAMA

AND ALL THE LATEST

FASHIONS.

In all our goods

we are determined to

sell at the lowest

possible prices.

We are also

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We are also

J. A. DENELL.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY.

SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE.

Spectacles, &c., &c.

A CHANGE.

I have recently purchased the stock of goods

of the late J. A. Denell, and in consequence

of the change of ownership, I am now

able to offer to the public a full assortment

of goods at the lowest possible prices.

I am also determined to

sell at the lowest possible

prices.

We are also

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DAILY GAZETTE.

State Apportionment.

Masses Editors:—The following is the

apportionment of school fund income for

1862, by counties:

Adams, \$1,000.00; Manitowish, \$1,775.00

Ashland, 147.00; Marathon, 453.00

Brown, 2,503.00; Milwaukee, 11,047.00

Buffalo, 911.00; Marquette, 1,611.00

Calumet, 1,480.00; Monroe, 1,952.00

Chippewa, 2,575.00; Oconto, 440.00

Clark, 2,511.00; Outagamie, 1,775.00

Crawford, 1,609.00; Oshkosh, 3,616.00

Columbia, 3,717.00; Pepin, 353.00

Dane, 8,803.00; Pierce, 797.00

Dodge, 8,230.00; Polk, 2,222.00

Door, 350.00; Portage, 1,275.00

Dunn, 60.00; Racine, 1,804.00

Eau Claire, 477.00; Rock, 8,895.00

Green Lake, 2,303.00; Shawano, 851.00

Grant, 1,129.00; Sheboygan, 5,147.00

Green, 2,842.00; St. Croix, 971.00

Jackson, 2,715.00; Waushara, 25.00

Jensen, 4,172.00; Trempealeau, 453.00

Jefferson, 2,715.00; Vernon, 4,448.00

Juneau, 1,707.00; Waubesa, 6,099.00

Kenosha, 2,511.00; Winnebago, 3,545.00

Kewaunee, 1,170.00; Wisconsin, 8,803.00

La Crosse, 1,188.00; Winnebago, 4,520.00

La Fayette, 8,529.00; Winnebago, 2,100.00

Total, \$140,798.00

The apportionment is made upon the

basis of 60 cents per scholar.

J. L. PICKARD.

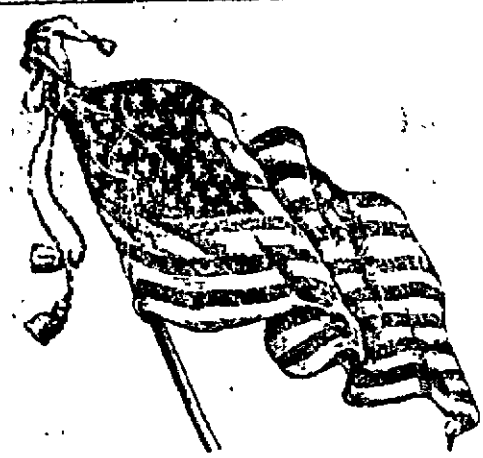
Resolutions of Respect.

At a quarterly conference, held at the

Drick Chapel, M. E. Church, Bangor, Mo.,

May 10th, 1862, the following preamble and

resolutions were adopted and ordered to be



Former front that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us! With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming over us!

General Mitchell's Victory.

The report that General Mitchell has obtained a brilliant victory over the rebels at Chattanooga, after two days hard fighting, cheers the hearts of all loyal men. Mitchell is one of our fighting generals, and with confidence accept the mere rumor of a victory from him as a veritable fact. He always wins because he fights to kill, and not merely to subdue, and because he has enterprises combined with good military judgment.

Chattanooga is an important military point, in the southeast corner of Tennessee. It is the gateway to East Tennessee from the west, being 110 miles from Knoxville, by the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad. The distance to Nashville is 151 miles, to which place we have uninterrupted control of the railroad. The railroad from Chattanooga to Memphis is also in possession of the federal army, and as far as Corinth, 216 miles, has been opened by the exertions of General Mitchell and his army. A railroad also runs from Chattanooga to Atlanta, Georgia, which is 138 miles distant.

Chattanooga is situated on the Tennessee river, in a mountainous district, and it has been the center of railroad lines which are of great importance. The victory of General Mitchell, besides demoralizing the rebels by defeat, will open routes by which Georgia and East Tennessee may be penetrated by federal armies, and give access to a population among whom we hope to find some love remaining for the old flag.

Shooting Slaves.

The telegraph informs that several negroes have been shot at Baldensburgh, by slave catchers. The offense of these poor victims was that they loved liberty, and were endeavoring to flee to a place where they could enjoy this "inalienable right" of man. The place where the tragedy occurred is in sight of the national capital. True, it is within the boundaries of a sovereign state, but it is surprising that the north has so little sympathy with the north in the present struggle, when such scenes occur, so near to the foundation of federal authority. Is it at all wonderful that civilized nations look coldly upon our efforts when they see the government and the army, apparently, as intent upon saving the slave system from destruction, as the rescue of the country from the designs of the traitors? We shall never fully deserve the good will of good men throughout the world, until we use the power now in our hands, under the laws of war, to put an end to this atrocious and barbarous system.

Officers in the Army.

The general officers in the union service from the following states and territories:

State or Territory	Rank	Name
California	Major	Gen. Bragg
Connecticut	Colonel	Gen. Sherman
Delaware	Colonel	Gen. Sherman
Illinois	Colonel	Gen. Sherman
Indiana	Colonel	Gen. Sherman
Iowa	Colonel	Gen. Sherman
Kansas	Colonel	Gen. Sherman
Massachusetts	Colonel	Gen. Sherman
Michigan	Colonel	Gen. Sherman
Minnesota	Colonel	Gen. Sherman
Missouri	Colonel	Gen. Sherman
Montana	Colonel	Gen. Sherman
Nebraska	Colonel	Gen. Sherman
Nevada	Colonel	Gen. Sherman
New Hampshire	Colonel	Gen. Sherman
New Jersey	Colonel	Gen. Sherman
New York	Colonel	Gen. Sherman
North Carolina	Colonel	Gen. Sherman
North Dakota	Colonel	Gen. Sherman
Ohio	Colonel	Gen. Sherman
Oregon	Colonel	Gen. Sherman
Pennsylvania	Colonel	Gen. Sherman
Rhode Island	Colonel	Gen. Sherman
South Carolina	Colonel	Gen. Sherman
South Dakota	Colonel	Gen. Sherman
Tennessee	Colonel	Gen. Sherman
Vermont	Colonel	Gen. Sherman
Virginia	Colonel	Gen. Sherman
Washington	Colonel	Gen. Sherman
West Virginia	Colonel	Gen. Sherman
Wisconsin	Colonel	Gen. Sherman
Wyoming	Colonel	Gen. Sherman

A Contrast.

On the proposition of Mr. Colfax, in the House of Representatives, to allow a man in peril of his freedom to have a jury trial, and compelling the other man who claimed his flesh, bones, sinews, brains, and children, born or to be born, as property, to prove that he (the claimant) was a loyal citizen, every republican voted yes, and every democrat (with a single exception) voted nay. The fact is worth remembering.

Still, such democrats do not care anything about slavery! Oh, no! they only want it let alone! It is only the abolitionists who are raising any question about the negroes! If a man claims a horse, or even a pig, he must show some title to him; but when he claims a fellow man as a chattel, subject entirely to his will and control, he takes him along without any examination, and makes a free community a participant in his crime.

Jeff Davis' adjutant general publishes a general order directing the drafting of every male white and mulatto in the south capable of bearing arms, whether they have substitutes or not. Rather a severe conscription—much savoring than Napoleon ever ventured upon.

Thirty-nine of the sick rebel prisoners at Camp Randall have been sent to Chicago, having so far recovered as to be in a condition to be removed.

Last Night's Report.

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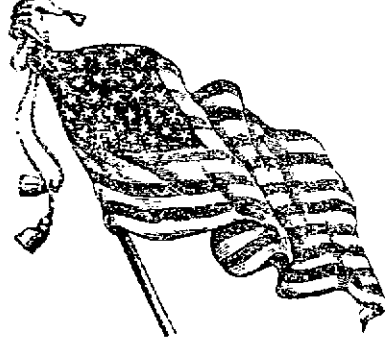
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Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soul beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

General Mitchell's Victory.

The report that General Mitchell has obtained a brilliant victory over the rebels at Chattanooga, after two days hard fighting, cheers the hearts of all loyal men. Mitchell is one of our fighting generals, and we with confidence expect the mere rumor of a victory from him as a veritable fact. He always wins because he fights to kill, and not merely to subdue, and because he has enterprise combined with good military judgment.

Chattanooga is an important military point, in the southeast corner of Tennessee. It is the gateway to East Tennessee from the west, being 110 miles from Knoxville, by the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad. The distance to Nashville is 151 miles, to which place we have uninterrupted control of the railroads. The railroad from Chattanooga to Memphis is also in possession of the federal army, and as far as Corinth, 216 miles, has been opened by the exertions of General Mitchell and his army. A railroad also runs from Chattanooga to Atlanta, Georgia, which is 138 miles distant.

Chattanooga is situated on the Tennessee river, in a mountainous district, and it will be seen is the center of railroad lines which are of great importance. The victory of General Mitchell, besides demoralizing the rebels by defeat, will open routes by which Georgia and East Tennessee may be penetrated by federal armies, and give access to a population among whom we hope to find some love remaining for the old flag.

Shooting Slaves.

The telegraph informs that several negroes have been shot at Baldensburgh, by slave catchers. The offense of these poor victims was that they loved liberty, and were endeavoring to flee to a place where they could enjoy this "inalienable right" of man. The place where the tragedy occurred is in sight of the national capital. True, it is within the boundaries of a sovereign state, but it is surprising that the world has so little sympathy with the north in the present struggle, when such scenes occur, so near to the foundation of federal authority. Is it at all wonderful that civilized nations look coldly upon our efforts when they see the government and the army, apparently, as intent upon saving the slave system from destruction, as the rescue of the country from the designs of the traitors? We shall never fully deserve the good will of good men throughout the world, until we use the power now in our hands, under the laws of war, to put an end to this atrocious and barbarous system.

Offices in the Army.

The general officers in the union service hail from the following states and territories:

State or Territory	Gen.	Brig.	Col.
California	2	10	10
Colorado	1	1	1
Delaware	1	1	1
Illinois	4	11	11
Indiana	2	17	17
Iowa	1	1	1
Kentucky	11	1	1
Massachusetts	1	1	1
Michigan	10	1	1
Minnesota	1	1	1
Missouri	1	1	1
Montana	1	1	1
New Hampshire	1	1	1
New Jersey	1	1	1
New York	8	82	7
Ohio	1	1	1
Pennsylvania	4	23	1
Rhode Island	1	1	1
Texas	1	1	1
Vermont	1	1	1
Virginia	1	1	1
Washington Territory	1	1	1
Wisconsin	1	1	1
Wyoming	1	1	1
Total	23	210	210

A Contrast.—On the proposition of Mr. Colfax, in the House of Representatives, to allow a man in peril of his freedom to have a jury trial, and compelling the other man who claimed his flesh, blood, bones, sinews, brains, and children, born or to be born, as property, to prove that he (the claimant) was a loyal citizen, every republican voted yes, and every democrat (with a single exception) voted nay. The fact is worth remembering.

Still, such democrats do not care anything about slavery! Oh, no! they only want it let alone! It is only the abolitionists who are raising any question about the negroes! If a man claims a horse, or even a pig, he must show some title to him; but when he claims a fellow man as a chattel, subject entirely to his will and control, he takes him along without any examination, and makes a free community a participant in his crime.

Jeff Davis' adjutant general publishes a general order directing the drafting of every male white and mulatto in the south capable of bearing arms, whether they have substitutes or not. Rather a severe conscription—much severer than Napoleon ever ventured upon.

Thirty-nine of the sick rebel prisoners at Camp Randall have been sent to Chicago, having so far recovered as to be in a condition to be removed.

Dear Gazette:—How quickly time passes away when one is in the army. Although it is now about eleven months since I joined the 5th, it seems but a day since we were in Camp Randall learning the various evolutions which a soldier must know. And even now I can see the men as we knelt with Major Larrabee, on the parade ground, and swore ever to defend the colors then presented to us.

The prospects of the nation then looked dark indeed; the army was little more than an armed mob; the different departments were controlled by speculating jobbers, who cared little for the nation so long as they could get a good fat contract; true, many of these bloodsuckers still remain trying to drain the last spark of life out of the nation, but their time of terrible reckoning is at hand. But our army (thanks to Gen. McClellan and the endurance of the men) is one of which the elder Napoleon would have been proud. In arms, equipments and discipline our men need fear no body of troops in the world. Everything man could invent or science reveal has been, and is still, used to render our arms triumphant.

When Gen. McClellan was perfecting the men in drill, last winter, very often I received letters, from good, anxious friends who feared our Grand Army of the Potomac would be compelled to return home, at the close of the war, without having struck a blow or won any of the honors of the war, but since the gallant charge of Gen. Hancock such fears have passed away, and the Quartermaster and general are doing well.

We left West Point and came into this river about three weeks ago, and have been at anchor at City Point until last Monday, when orders came for us to proceed up as near Richmond as we could go. Some may think we could go up to Fort Darling, silence it, clear the obstructions, torpedoes, submarine batteries and all other obstacles from the river and at once anchor in the rebel capital. Now there is nothing in the world that would please us any better than that very thing, but such an undertaking is much easier talked of than performed, because the river channel is very narrow, so narrow that we cannot turn in it, so blockaded that we cannot run past the fort, but must first silence that, then clear the river. That all this can be done I doubt not, and had not the Monitor broken her machinery I presume we would have been at it this time, but we must calculate when we begin that work, to silence or be sunk, as we cannot get away in a hurry when once within range of the fort.

Capt. Rodgers, of the Galea, says they converted one side of his boat into a huge sieve, and he means to let them try the other one. Without any joking she was very roughly handled that day.

Not a day passes now but one or more despatches come to the fleet, and all agree in saying that the rebel forces are very much disheartened by the fall of New Orleans and the evacuation of Yorktown and Norfolk. The army at Richmond consider the final fall of that place as a mere question of time, and notwithstanding the boasts of their leaders, they say the Dirt Digger (as they call McClellan) will certainly triumph at last. They have not been paid off in a long time, and are but poorly fed and clothed. They are not allowed to see the papers often; are kept ignorant of the movements of their armies and are constantly told that we would soon be defeated. A member of the 39th Georgia regiment, who came here yesterday, says Beauregard is in Maryland with 300,000 men, and is en route for New York.

All along this river, as well as along the York, are to be seen the fruits of this war in the deserted houses, blackened ruins, barren farms, ragged old men and women, half burned wharves and destroyed boats, these, and many other acts of barbarism, mark the vandalism of the rebels. One day when we were at West Point, I was sent on business to Gen. McClellan's headquarters, and all along the road were to be seen the same traces of terrible war.

The day before I went out there a rebel sergeant was hung for butchering some of our wounded men at the time they attacked Gen. Franklin's division, at West Point, where a number of our wounded were butchered.

Every hour large masses of timber and boards come down from the blockade above, and while I write, here on the deck, I see the body of a man floating down.

The weather is fine, but hot, so hot that we find an awning quite comfortable, but, with that spread, the pitch will start from the deck during the day.

Hope to date my next from some other place, I close, and still remain yours as ever.

P.F.H.

The St. Louis Hospitals.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Beers, chaplain of Col. Barstow's cavalry, who has been detached for hospital attendance at St. Louis. The letter is dated June 9th.

Dear Sir: I write for the purpose of enclosing a list of Wisconsin men who have died in the military hospitals of the city, during the week ending June 7th.

Out Reed, company A, 14 Wisconsin; But S. Phillips, " E, 18 " James Dwyer, " E, " " James Ringwood, " D, 17 " James Clark, " A, " " Edward Supry, " L, 18 "

In all, including the prisoners, 69 died during the week. The numbers in the hospitals are thinning out by death and recoveries. I visit the 4th and 5th street hospitals. They will hold 400 and 500—there are the Pacific and Hickory street Hospitals—the Marine Hospital and the House of Refuge, besides the Good Samaritan and some others. The extremes are six miles apart.

It will be useful, I will try and send a weekly list.

The Pirate Sumter.—A private letter from an officer on board the United States steamer Kearsarge, at Cadiz, April 5th, reports the steamer Sumter as still at Gibraltar, "nearly deserted and unfit for service."

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, CHICAGO UNION PASSENGER DEPOT.

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Washington, June 11. Special to the Herald.—The fugitive slaves were shot at Baldensburgh, Md., on Monday, while attempting to escape from a party of slave catchers. Geo. Pierpont and Baillie Peyton, of Tenn., have arrived here.

New York, June 11. Flour market more active, and 5c better. Wheat market fully 1c higher, with moderate supply.

Pasadena, June 11. The extensive distillery of Messrs. Gregg & Co., and Sighner, Schenckman & Co., of this city, were destroyed by fire, today. Gregg & Co.'s loss is \$50,000, insured for \$25,000. Sighner, Schenckman & Co.'s loss is \$75,000, insured for \$15,000.

McClellan's Headquarters, June 11. Richmond papers of Monday contain accounts of the slaughter near Harrisonburg, in which the gallant Col. Asbury was killed. The same paper contains the names of the killed and wounded in seven rebel regiments, making a total of 559. The weather still continues unfavorable. It has rained every day for the past two weeks. The waters of the Chickahominy have not yet receded and the roads are in a terrible condition.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

New York, June 12. The Herald says: Since the opening of the Mississippi river, consequent on the capture of Memphis, we have received via Vicksburg and Memphis, several days late intelligence from New Orleans, or news of the 23rd ult. We submit a summary of the news, and the latest news of the day. The same paper contains the names of the killed and wounded in seven rebel regiments, making a total of 559. The weather still continues unfavorable. It has rained every day for the past two weeks. The waters of the Chickahominy have not yet receded and the roads are in a terrible condition.

Very little business is being done in the city, but provisions are gradually arriving. The bells which were taken from the churches by order of Beauregard were shipped to New York on Tuesday last. Gen. Butler had ordered that religious services be had in the different churches in the city as in times of profound peace, and no prayer for the destruction of the Union or for the success of the rebels was to be tolerated. Gen. Butler gives notice that the chief of subsistence will sell to families for consumption in small quantities, pork, beef, hams and bacon at 7c, and 10c for flour.

Washington, June 11. Advice received at the war department state that Jackson's army attacked Shields' advance Monday morning near Port Republic. The conflict is said to have been maintained for four hours by about 2,000 of our own men against the main body of Gen. Jackson's army. The enemy's force became so overwhelming in numbers that our advance was compelled to fall back, which it did in good order, until it met the main body of Shields' command, near Conrad's store. As soon as this was effected, the enemy in turn retired. The fighting is said to have been severe and the loss heavy on both sides. A private letter states that Gen. Shields had previously succeeded in destroying a large quantity of supplies belonging to the rebels at Milford, and at Conrad's store. The damage by the recent rains, including carrying away of bridges on the branches of the Shenandoah river, materially interferes with their commissary arrangements, and the movements of their troops.

Lexington, June 10, via Washington, June 11. Col. Carroll, commanding the fourth brigade, consisting of the 8th and 11th Pennsylvania, 7th Indiana and 1st Virginia, about 1600 strong, reached Fort Republic, Sunday; reconnoitered and found the enemy in town and had a skirmish. He concluded to hold the bridge and ordered it not to be burned. He put guns in position commanding it. At 6 a. m., Monday, he was opened on by some 20 heavy guns. Our place in position during the night. Our forces tried to reach the bridge repeatedly, but were met by a storm of bullets and had to retire. A large cavalry force crossed and attacked our troops, while their infantry followed, our men opposing them at every step. After driving them back with heavy loss, the number after Gen. Tyler's brigade arrived were much inferior to the enemy, they being at least five to one. It was impossible to hold our position and we were compelled to fall back, our boys fighting every foot of the way.

After falling back some three or four miles a body of cavalry was sent to attack us, but they were compelled to retire, when the engagement ended having lasted five hours. Loss on killed, wounded and prisoners, on the part of the enemy, was estimated at 1,000. Col. Carroll's horse fell, injuring him badly in the head. He received praise from all who saw him fighting. Col. Buckley, of the 29th Ohio, was badly wounded. His men charged three times to get his body, but it was carried off by the enemy. Capt. Keogh charged with a body of cavalry, then held the bridge some time during a terrible storm of grape shot. This was one of the most hotly contested engagements of the whole war, as indicated by the loss compared with the numbers engaged. The men fought like demons.

The two regiments from the 1st brigade arrived in time to assist in covering the retreat. The pioneer corps also helped. Col. Buckley has arrived, wounded.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

[Advice from Memphis, dated the 10th, represent the city quiet, and that the provost's office is thronged with persons asking permits to proceed north. Jackson's rebel cavalry, which have been prowling about the outskirts of the city, have disbanded. In the country roving bands are destroying cotton, and other property.

Applications to ship 4,000 bales of cotton have already been made to the federal authorities. Two rebel steamers were captured on the 7th above the city.

Not a word from Richmond, Gen. Fremont, or "any other man" of the least importance.—Ems. Gazette.]

New York, June 12. Flour scarcely so firm. Wheat less active, scarcely so firm, Milwaukee call 1.05 at 68.

MILWAUKEE, June 12. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat market closed dull at 75 and 80 No. 2 and 1. Receipts flour 437 bbls, wheat 96,349 bushels.

WISCONSIN PRISONERS RELEASED.—The steamer Guide arrived at New York on the 9th, from Newbern, N. C., with 450 released federal soldiers from Salisbury, N. C. Among the number are the following Wisconsin soldiers, all taken at Manassas, and all of the 2d regiment, viz: F. M. Ricker, P. Stinson, O. Wilcox, E. C. Marshall, H. Stroud, A. Atakan; and Solomon Wise captured at Falling Waters, in the 1st regiment of three months men. The prisoners were to be mustered and paid their back pay immediately.

T. and C. Parker, John Ross, Elisha Reed, H. Rades, D. S. Perry, F. Decker, Ely Marsh, of the 2d Wisconsin regiment, were among the released prisoners who recently arrived at Washington, per the Eastern State.

SUSPENDING NOTICE.—Before the passage of the tax bill in the assembly, a motion was made to strike out the section which repeals the advertisement of the delinquent and forfeited lists of lands in the several counties, and substitute a section providing for their publication as at present. This motion was lost by a vote of 18 to 69. All the members from this county except Mr. Guernsey voted against making this change in the bill. The next reform measure should be to sell mortgaged property without advertisement, after granting a decree without notice to the parties interested.

Among a large number of sick prisoners brought to Yorktown on the 4th inst., were the following:

J. Townsend, B. 5th Wis., Beloit, Wis. Jacob Grusman, B. 1st Minn., Stillwater, Minn. H. Seut, C. 5th Wis., Auburn, N. Y. G. Green, F. 5th Wis., Pilsato, N. J.

UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSES.—It is represented that there are at present over \$30,000,000 worth of goods in the various bonded warehouses in New York.

DEATH OF HON. THOMAS DYER.—The Hon. Thomas Dyer, formerly Mayor of Chicago, died at Middletown, Connecticut, on Friday last.

General Fremont's March.

The march of Fremont from Franklin to Strasburg and beyond is a most incredible one, and one that will never be appreciated by those who have not seen an army of 20,000 or 25,000 men on the move. He made over 100 miles in less than a week, and that, too, with the most limited transportation that was probably ever assigned to a command of the size.

The march of the army of 20,000 men, with all the impedimenta of war, including heavy artillery, with all their heavy wheeled accoutrements, frequently requiring 15 and 20 mules to perceptibly move the wheels through mountain gorges and deep cuts, mud holes and ravines. But even this is a small part of the march. Subsistence has got to be not only provided but transported, and this again includes forage for all the trains of mules and horses, companies of cavalry, &c. Ambulances with their sick and wounded have got to be moved. Thousands of commissary stores have got to be moved also. In fact, all the endless paraphernalia of tents, baggage and stores of every description belonging to an army have to be moved and kept along within the protection of the troops.

General Fremont had to make his march over half a dozen ranges and spurs of mountains. He had to cross all the various intersections and combinations of the Shenandoah, with all their mountain streams. Yet he came to time. He was found in good order, and he had the advantage of it to him to the limits of his endurance to do so. He, himself, led the advance from the start, and with his maps and his guides plotted the way. His march was almost a record for speed. His march was almost a record for speed. His march was almost a record for speed.

Such marching is not the way, of course, to move troops as a rule. It is killing on them, and soon uses up an army. But the march shows that when an emergency is at hand in which the government requires relief above any other consideration, Gen. Fremont is eminently fitted for the occasion.—Wheeling Intelligence.

FORT MORGAN.—This fort, which our dispatches of Monday morning says had been captured by our forces, by the main defense of Mobile. It has a total garrison of 132 guns. All, or nearly all, the guns required for the defense of the work, are within its walls. It is encircled for one tier of guns in pagedated bombproof roofs, and has another tier in the open air, or en barbette.

Fort Morgan is a very large work. It cost the government \$1,250,000. It is built on the site of Fort Bowyer, famous for the repulse of an attack by the British, September 14, 1814. It was seized by A. Adams troops on the 5th of January, 1861, and with Fort Gaines has since been occupied and strengthened by them.

LOCUSTS.—The open country and the woods west and south of Elwood are literally filled with locusts, in numbers innumerable, and of voracity unapproachable. The fill the air with a loud and monotonous song, and sit in regiments and battalions upon the young trees and shrubs, the tender leaves of which they devour. The farmers are apprehensive that they will do great damage to the growing crop.—St. Joseph (Mo.) Journal.

ABUNDANT ARTILLERY.—A correspondent of the Herald, speaking of the artillery connected with General McClellan's army before Richmond, says that "we can afford to plant field pieces upon the whole stretch of heights commanding the Chickahominy, and reserve enough to fight the greatest battle of modern times."

EARLY LIFE OF JEFF. DAVIS.—The Nashville Union gives the early life of Jeff. Davis as follows:

A trifling little rebel paper in Kentucky professes to doubt the truth of our statement respecting the origin of Jeff. Davis. What we say is well known to hundreds of the best citizens of Christian and Todd counties, Kentucky. Jeff. Davis' father lived for a number of years in a low cabin situated in what is now the town of Fairview, twelve miles from Hopkinsville, Kentucky. The house is now weatherboarded and used as a tavern. Old Davis was a man of bad character, a horse trader, and a swindler, and of very low habits. A fine horse was missing on one occasion in the neighborhood, under such suspicious circumstances that he found it necessary to leave the country immediately, and to go to Mississippi. Jeff. Davis, his illegitimate son, born some distance from his father's house, and taken home by him when several years of age. These are notorious facts. Some of Davis' relatives still live in that part of Kentucky. We would never have alluded to this sinister bar of Jeff's escutcheons, were not his friends continually prating about southern gentility and the low breeding of union people. Our own opinion is that Jeff's birth does him more credit than any portion of his subsequent life.

MURDER AT COTTAGE GROVE, DANE CO.—A young man 18 years old by the name of Patrick Drew was murdered near Cottage Grove, on Monday night, by being stabbed with a butcher knife in five different places, by James Croag, 40 years old, short dark hair, dark complexion, thin face, one tooth out in the front lower jaw, is five feet ten inches in height, a little stiff in the right side and carries it a little in advance when walking. He had on a hickory shirt, brown pants, chip hat. The murderer was seen Tuesday morning near the place.

SAD ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. L. P. Catter, of this city, was killed at the Minnesota Junction, while engaged switching cars from the La Crosse track to the C. & N. W. track. A train had just come out in two parts, and while watching one the other came upon him unawares, knocked him down and ran over him, breaking one leg twice, his back, and badly bruising his head. He died instantly.

Friday an old man of 60 years was killed on the track one mile below the La Crosse Junction. He was not seen until he raised up out of a culvert when the train was too close to stop.—Fond du Lac Reporter, 7th.

The Chicago Times is badly excited because some negroes are found, or asserted to be found, in some of the guerrilla bands in Virginia, and as usual, explodes itself about the abolitionists and a war of races. Naturally, it has nothing to say against the white men in those bands; it can see nothing but "a nigger" anywhere or at any time.

NEW ORLEANS.—There have already cleared from Boston, New York and Philadelphia, for New Orleans, four steamers, one ship, four barbs, six brigs and eight schooners, making a total of 23 vessels of every description now on their way to New Orleans. A number of steamers are also advertised in St. Louis for the same destination, anticipating, very reasonably, the early opening of the Mississippi.

Mayor Opdyke, of New York, vetoes the resolution of the common council endorsing a public reception to Thurlow Weed.

SAD EVENT.—The telegraph gave us the news of the death by lightning, at Wheeling, of a Miss Goodwin of Maine, who was to have been married on the following day.

The Wheeling Intelligence says: "The two ladies had retired to bed a few minutes before the approach of the storm, and it was supposed that they had not gone to sleep when the fatal accident occurred. The head of the bed in which they were lying together stood near a gable window. The lightning struck the house between two chimneys, and the fluid appeared to have divided into three different directions. The fork which killed the ladies passed in at the window near the bed. There was a feather mattress upon a straw one, and the fluid passed under the feathers and set the straw on fire. A night-cap worn by one of the ladies was torn into shreds, and the face and neck of the other was somewhat scorched. The other fork or division of the fluid passed down a wooden water conductor, which was completely scattered. The fluid passed down the chimney due to the lower story, and coming out near the fire place, shot diagonally across the room, breaking a looking glass into a hundred pieces."

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—The Buffalonians have a new sensation. The papers of that city come to us loaded with the sickening details of a most horrible and revolting revelation of crime made in that city on Saturday last. They are an intensified reproduction of the celebrated "Mad. Beautrais" case in this city. The horror of a foul and disgusting crime as the "Indian doctors," Madame Lauchel Manion Flah, was broken into by police officers, and the discovery in that den of crime and infamy are too horrible to give in full. Three women were discovered in various stages of mortal sickness, and one of them died whilst the officers were present. The removal of a dead body of a fourth victim on the previous day had first created the suspicions that led to the descent on the house. Abundant proof was found that many victims have been sacrificed by the murderers.

The "doctors" have been arrested and lodged in jail, and also a negro servant man, and Mr. Wm. W. Barr, the alleged seducer of the girl who died in the presence of the officers.—Chicago Tribune.

DOWY BRAKES.—We learn that the superintendent of the Chicago and Milwaukee road has concluded to allow no more excursion trains to run from this place to Chicago. This conclusion is arrived at, we believe, from the representations of business men here, on account of the taking the legitimate trade of the place to Chicago at the time when the fare is low. He also said that excursions injured the legitimate business of the road.—Washington Gazette.

THE LENGTH OF AN ARMY, AND THE LINE OF BATTLE.—Gen. McClellan's army, on the Chickahominy, is said to have been in line six miles, though only the left, about two and a half miles, were engaged. The interposition of the swollen Chickahominy forbade a rapid concentration on Saturday.

A NOVEL PUNISHMENT.—At a recent sale of the cargo of the prize schooner Stephen Hart, a large number of Confederate army buttons were offered. They were bought by the commissioners of Charity and Correction, with the purpose of compelling convicts on Blackwell's Island who misbehave themselves to wear them as a mark of disgrace. The knowledge of this intention has come to the prisoners, they have put themselves "on their good behavior."—N. Y. Evening Post.

LAST MOMENTS OF ALBERT SYDNEY JOHNSTON.—The following is from the diary, published in the Natchez Courier, of Major D. M. Hayden, one of Gen. Johnston's aids, giving an account of his death on the field of Shiloh:

Gen. Johnston, elated with the entire success of the whole day, took the position before the brigades of Bowen and Breckinridge, and gave the order, "fix bayonets." The last moment I saw him, before his fall, he was haranguing his troops. The charge was made with a shout, and the enemy fled in confusion. I was by the side of Howes, and the Minie balls flew so close that they clipped his hair. I started to the right to see what had become of Chalmers, when I met Capt. O'Hara, who announced that Gen. Johnston was wounded. We followed him down into the ravine, where we found him reclining in the lap of Gov. Harris, who had gently lifted him from his horse. I was told that only last words he ever spoke were, "some moments after he was shot, 'Governor, I believe I am seriously wounded.' Preston, in an agony of grief, threw his arms around him, and called aloud and asked if he knew him. I caught hold of his hand and saw that he was still breathing. We administered a little stimulant, but he was totally unconscious, and quietly breathed his last at 2:30.

ACCEPTING A CHALLENGE.—Old Colonel S., of Wisconsin, was an odd genius, a queer compound of comic seriousness, a double-edged sword of both original and society, he was not slow in heaving them up and dealing them out in small doses to different customers on different occasions.

One evening, at a party, a young gentleman, upon whom the Colonel had told some cutting jokes, feeling himself insulted, challenged the Colonel to mortal combat. Having the choice of weapons and the appointing of the place of meeting, he told the young man to repair, the following morning, at 10 o'clock, to a certain spot, and added, "that he would see that the weapons were there."

The following morning, at the indicated time, the young man repaired to the indicated spot, (said spot being among the lead mines, was naturally furrowed with mineral holes.)

"Well, youngster," said the Colonel sticking his hands in his pockets, and ejecting a superfluous quantity of tobacco juice from his capacious mouth, "are you ready?"

Receiving an affirmative answer, he continued: "Here's where we are to fight," indicating a mineral shaft near by, which was at least sixty feet deep, "and here are our weapons," pointing to a pile of rocks.

"You are to go down that ar hole and throw rocks up, and I'm to stay up and throw rocks down."

It is needless to add that the challenge was withdrawn.

Representative Boulogny, of New Orleans, says that many who have been prominent as rebel leaders have for some months past, or at least since the late Union victories, been converting their property into money, and giving other signs of distrust which are not so publicly known.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, Conn., May 8, 1862, by Rev. Mr. GUS. HARTZ and JANE BULLARD, both of Porter, Rock county.

Calvin Olds was born in Marlboro, Vt., May 24, 1769. He remained in his native place until the year 1813, when he came to Wisconsin, settling in Waterloo, N. Y. He was married in 1813, to a daughter of the late of the wife of his youth, who now survives him, and several children. His next removal was to Clinton, N. Y., and finally to Rock county, where he died on the 10th of his days with his son, B. B. Olds, of that place.

His religious experience began in 1821, in his native place, where he publicly espoused the cause of his Saviour by uniting with the Congregational church. For several years before coming west he was an officer in the church, and when at Waterloo he assisted in organizing the Congregational church of that place. It was again chosen to bear the vessel of the Lord, and it was the privilege of his life to be in the prime of his life, the writer of this notice is unable to say. The close of his earthly career, however, was peculiarly tranquil. Amid great infirmity he was cheerful, patient and trustful; at the same time he was intensely interested in all that took place around him, especially in the present war and the moral issues which it involves. But when death seemed to be near, all earthly attractions lost their power and charm. His exacting spirit was in haste to go home. When death came to him, he charged those around him to pray for his recovery, it would imply no friendship and was not the desire of his heart. Thus triumphantly he died and is now enjoying more than he hath seen or heard, or has entered into the heart of man. The blessing of his children follow him, as they remember with gratitude that his family altar was never permitted to grow cold.

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